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The Reply

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The Reply

An Anti-Suffrage Magazine

April, 1914

EDITORIAL

WITH the April number THE REPLY completes its first year. It is with some pride that we draw the attention of our readers to the fact that despite the regulation difficulties in launching a magazine and especially what is called a propaganda publication, we have had to meet and overcome unusual obstacles, placed in our path by violent opposition to our efforts. Despite all, however, we have increased our circulation four hundred per cent. in the last three months, which means that the purpose of the magazine to reach those who are too far from any center to attend Anti-Suffrage meetings, is being accomplished. The fact that we have already five hundred farmers on our subscription list, is a tribute to the work of THE REPLY, which is most encouraging. That our influence promises to be far reaching is evidenced by the fact that we now have a circulation in twenty-five States, as well

Canada and several European countries. Starting in a little Connecticut town, with no expectation of growing beyond the limits of the State, this also encourages us to feel that our efforts have been warranted by the result. To the high standing and ability of our contributors for the past year, we owe our success and its continuance is assured, through their and many other promised articles. To the many friends of the magazine, who, seeing its value as propaganda literature, are sending it broadcast, to those who they feel will be interested in its purpose, the Cause of Anti-Suffrage, quite as much as this publication, owes thanks for their foresight in circulating "The Reply" to the arguments of the Suffragists, who are aiming to deprive the American Woman of her inherent Rights and Privileges. THE REPLY stands as absolutely opposed to Woman Suffrage, which, allied as it is, with Socialism and Feminism, is the most serious

menace to our country that confronts it today, and it appeals to all men and women to consider this question with the seriousness it demands.

The Reply welcomes the co-operation of every individual and organization, in its efforts to spread the reason why Woman Suffrage would be inexpedient, and will be glad to receive suggestions from all who are interested in its purpose. Standing, as it does, for but one purpose—to help the Majority—THE REPLY wishes to “lend a hand” wherever the “hand of fellowship” can become the means of striking at the triple alliance of Suffrage, Socialism, and Feminism.



A GAIN we would draw the attention of our readers to the Suffrage-Socialist alliance. We read in “The Coming Nation” formerly “The Progressive Woman,” a Socialist monthly: “A recent Washington letter, sent out by the Socialist party press service, contains this paragraph: ‘That the National Suffrage movement is an active ally of the Socialist cause, and that the Congressional Union, in camp today in Washington, to fight for the Federal amendment, is sympathically associated with the Socialist cause, have become increasingly evident the last few weeks; We don’t like to say ‘we told you so,’ but just the same we have always said that historically and scientifically the woman nature is co-operative, the ‘give and take’ kind, rather than the take-and-keep kind, and that the se-

rious activity of large groups of women in social affairs could not do other than tend toward the final realization of the Socialist ideal.”

Comment on the above seems superfluous, but it is significant that, notwithstanding the efforts of Suffragists to deny the connection, the Socialist press is able to cry “I told you so” in unison with Anti-Suffragists who have long been prophesying this “active alliance. The same paper continues: “It is significant that the demands of the women tally closely with the immediate demands of the Socialists” and referring to the partly enfranchised Illinois women says, “The Chicago women know what they want, and they are going after it.”

Government ownership and democratic control by the people, will just about suit them in the course of a few campaigns. “Speaking of the mission of the Woman’s Movement” as follows: “The call of the woman Movement is to destroy the Social system of today and build in its place one founded upon justice from top to bottom.” The readers of this enterprising Chicago monthly are urged to seize the “psychological moment” and work to get out “Half a Million Socialist Women Votes in 1916!”



WE WANT Votes for Women. We want to Collaborate in Making the Laws We Obey. We Denounce, with Indignation, the Legal Sham which gives Us the Quality of French Wo-

men without the Rights of Citizens" "This inscription on a big board decorating a building in Paris, prepared the French people for a parade of Suffragists which proved a fizzle. Thirty women appeared at the rendezvous, to be greeted by the attentions of the most pronounced type of "masher," with smiles, bows and gallant speeches, and then—the street was cleared of these objectionable creatures by the police, who escorted the women to their own hall, where, as reported, "they made speeches to each other." Physical force as a basis of government, the Suffragists tell us is an exploded doctrine, but what in this case enabled the would-be paraders to reach a place of safety? The Government, upheld by the physical force of its paid servants. Our Suffrage friends are fond of saying that we live in an age of "moral sanction" and women are quite able to take up the reins of government and enforce the will of government by moral suasion. Had the French women been possessed of the vote, in what different way would they have handled the situation and controlled this mob.



"Roasts" For Yale Debaters.

New Haven, March 30.—Members of the Yale debating team, which had the negative side of the Suffrage question here against Harvard Friday night, decided to-night to decline the invitation of the New York State Suffrage leaders to take part in a debate on Suffrage and uphold the negative side of the question.

It became known here to-day that one member of the negative team received seventeen letters from Suffrage agitators, among them being one which concluded thus: "You ought to be sent to jail for taking such a stand on the question."

N. Y. SUN.



Gill Again Seattle Mayor.

Seattle, Wash., March 4.—The surprise of yesterday's city election was the great majority—14,000—by which Hiram C. Gill was chosen Mayor. Gill carried every ward but one, and got big majorities in residence precincts, where he had always been beaten before.

Apparently the only charter amendment adopted was that fixing a minimum wage of \$2.75 a day for all city employes.

Robert B. Heesketh, President of the City Council and Vice President of the International Cooks and Waiters' Union, was re-elected to the Council, receiving more votes than Gill. Councilman Oliver T. Erickson, also indorsed by organized labor, was re-elected by a large majority. Some, if not all, of the five labor candidates for membership on the Freeholders' Committee chosen to revise the charter, were elected."

—Ex.

But a year ago Gill's defeat was exploited, as a proof of the purifying influence of women."



An Important Law for Woman's Rights

The following excerpt from the Charlotte (Tenn.) Leaf-Chronicle is interesting as another proof that the world moves, without the aid of the Woman Suffragists. "In Tennessee," writes Mrs. MacCallock Williams, "there is no Woman's Suffrage, and little agitation for it, and yet the enslaved married women of that State have had, voluntarily, given them, by tyrant man, all the property rights that are possessed by unmarried women in Tennessee." It is to be inferred, also, that these unmarried women receive their property rights by means of laws passed by; "mere man." American women are indeed slaves and American men tyrants!

"Married women are now on an equal footing with their husbands, as regards their property rights.

On New Year's day one of the most important, far-reaching (and revolutionary statutes upon the subjects of property, went into effect in Tennessee. This statute upsets and repeals the common law of the English speaking people of more than a thousand years' existence, in so far as the property rights of married women are concerned.

This act provides that hereafter married women shall have all of the property rights that are possessed by unmarried women in Tennessee. There are absolutely no exceptions and no exemptions. The change is drastic and complete.

The law abolishes the distinction heretofore known between the property rights of married and single women, and a woman now married, may do anything with respect to the acquisition and disposition of property, real or personal, that she could do had she never been married.

It will be unnecessary now to take the privy examination of a married woman to a deed or mortgage or other paper, which conveys any sort of an interest in real estate. She need not sign the deed apart from her husband and she can transfer or sell any property of which she may be the owner, without the jointure or consent of her husband.

This revolutionary change in property rights of married women is Chapter 26 of the acts of the first regular session of the General Assembly of 1913, and is entitled:

"An act to remove disabilities of coverture from married women, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act."

Section 1 of the act follows:

"That married women be, and are hereby fully emancipated from all disability on account of coverture and the common law as to the disabilities of married women and its effect on the rights of property of the wife, is totally abrogated, and marriage shall not impose any disability or incapacity on a woman as to the own-

ership, acquisition or disposition of property of any sort, or as to her capacity to make contracts and do all acts in reference to property which she could lawfully do if she were not married; but every woman now married, or hereafter to be married, shall have the same capacity to acquire, hold, manage, control, use, enjoy and dispose of all property real and personal, in possession, and to make any contract in reference to it, and to bind herself personally, and to sue and be sued with all the rights and incidents thereof, as if she were not married."

Hereafter married women with separate estates, or with real estate, the title to which is in them, can dispose of the same without the consent of the husband. Where the title to land is jointly vested in husband and wife, the latter may sell her interest therein without the consent of her husband."



Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who entertains groups of department store girls at her home every week, said that she has never found a girl who had a good word to say of the store in which she works.—From a news report

It is Mrs. Boissevain's misfortune that she has not met any of the women who take pride in their work, realize its possibilities and climb in it. They are by no means in the majority, but they exist.

We fancy that they are rather unwilling to lend themselves to the more spectacular aspects of current experimental "sociology."

Evening Sun.

Women Police Called Failure

Chicago, March 3.—Chief of Police Gleason removed to-day the women police who have been attempting to handle the waitresses' boycott of a downtown restaurant, asserting that women police were a failure at handling disorderly persons, because they lack physical strength and are hampered by crowds of curious persons.

It was shown that women will resist strenuously being arrested by a sister in uniform. Several times when a recalcitrant woman prisoner has been struggling with a police woman it has taken mounted police to scatter the crowd that gathered to cheer the contestants

Four women and three men were arrested to-day for loitering and picketing in front of the restaurant, the policy of which is assailed by the waitresses' union.

Miss Ellen Gates Starr, one of the founders of Hull House, Chicago's oldest social settlement, at which Jane Addams is head resident, was arraigned to-day with eight waitresses for picketing in front of the restaurant. She was charged with disorderly conduct, while the others were charged with disorderly conduct and conspiracy. All demanded jury trials.

Chicago Tribune.



Women Suffrage and the Socialistic Political Organizations

By F. G. R. Gordon

EVERY Socialistic political organization endorses Woman Suffrage. The old Populist party was for it, and the Socialist parties are for it, and the Socialistic Progressive party is for it. The Progressive party in New Jersey and most other States, is attempting to compete with the Socialist parties in their demands for Socialistic legislation. In the Passaic-Paterson Congress, special election, the Progressive party is demanding the public ownership of all public utilities, and they especially mention the railways, telegraphs and telephones, etc. And in addition to this they are for the single tax and Woman Suffrage sort of a hash ticket.

However much the Suffragists try to deny the relationship, it seems quite natural that the Socialistic ideal is an affinity to Woman Suffrage. The demand by the "medicine men" for more and more government simply means a higher and higher cost for government. And government in this country is now costing more than \$150 a year for every family, on the average, and, this has more to do with the high cost of living than you have any idea of. Ever since civilization began woman has naturally been inclined in the direction of So-

cialistic fads and fancies. She in effect says "let Uncle Sam do it." Trace the history of women in politics and you find her, practically, always arrayed on the side of handing over to government, this that and the other thing. We see this every where that the women have had a hand in school politics, and because they feel and act this way they have greatly influenced the men and thus we have more and more Socialism in our public school system. Schools are doing vastly more than formerly, but, they are not turning out better educated men and women. While the cost per capita has doubled in the past few years, we are turning out more misfits from our public schools than ever before. If the Progressives and Socialists knew anything about Socialistic ownership, in Europe or elsewhere, they would know that it has been a miserable failure. Take the British telegraph system for an illustration: Since the government socialized it the losses, direct and indirect, foot up the enormous sum of \$175,000,000,000 and the annual deficits are increasing. The telephone systems of Europe where ever socialized are characterized by rotten service, stupid management and annual deficits. Most of the government rail-

ways of Europe are bankrupt, and those that manage to make both ends meet charge from 80 to 300 per cent higher rates for transportation than we pay on the private railways of this nation.

So with municipal ownership. That too has been a failure largely. In Great Britain where municipal ownership has gone further than elsewhere in Europe, Sir Robert Giffen, the leading statistician of that nation, tells us that there is an annual loss of \$27,000,000, and that the cities are paying \$200,000,000 more than they ought to pay for government.

In New Zealand under Woman Suffrage and Socialistic-Labor rule the public debt (that is, the national debt) amounts to \$1,800 per family, the highest in the world. In Australia, another Woman's Suffrage "paradise", the public debt is \$1500 per family, and the government railways of that country charge as much for transporting a bushel of wheat a distance of 200 miles as we charge here for transporting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool, a thousand miles by land and three thousand by water. And yet, we find these Socialistic Woman-Suffrage-Progressive-Socialist bodies telling us that the way to reduce the high cost of living is to socialize the railways, telegraphs, etc., etc. In Germany,

which has the most "successful" State-owned railways, we find that they are able to just about make both ends meet, but, they charge 80 per cent higher rates for freight transportation than is charged in this country. How this shows up in all its foolishness is patent when we come to know that the people of this nation saved more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY last year on freight transportation alone, as compared with the higher rates in Germany. Or to put it in another way: If the people of this nation had been forced to have paid the German rates for the transportation of freight last year, they would have paid \$1,700,000,000 more than they did pay. And Charles Edward Russell, who recently presided over a great Woman's Suffrage meeting in New York, tells us that this is a "success." No wonder he thinks Woman Suffrage would be the same kind of a "success!"

In 1910 the state of Washington gave the women full rights with the men politically. Since then the cost of government in that State has enormously increased, and her three largest cities are at the top notch for high cost government in this Nation, when we consider all the factors. These facts are worth your consideration and investigation. Think 'em over.

A Transparent Conspiracy

By Rossiter Johnson, LL. D.

I THINK it fair to assume that no one has any right to attempt tinkering with the Constitution of the United States until he (or she.) has carefully studied that important instrument, which is vital to our national life, and really understands both its letter and its spirit.

Any intelligent study of it plainly reveals the fact that its framers intended, above all else, to found "an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States." The Tenth Amendment—proposed with others by the First Congress—provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." That this idea was practically anticipated by the Convention, may be seen from Sections 8, 9, and 10, of the First Article in the body of the work. Here the Federal Government is entrusted with exclusive power over such things as are necessarily uniform throughout the country—as for instance, tariffs, coining of money, establishing post-offices, declaring war, raising armies and navies, patents and copyrights, and treaties with foreign powers. All matters in which uniformity throughout the country is not necessary are left to the several States.

This distinction is really the keynote of the Constitution; and it must be observed if we are to continue to have "an indestructible Union of indestructible States."

The question of qualification of voters is evidently left—or, as the Constitution puts it, "reserved"—to the States. Even if this were not a necessary inference from a reading of the Constitution, the Suffragists have themselves established the rule by appealing for Woman Suffrage to the legislatures and people of many States and boastfully obtaining it in several instances by State action alone. By virtue of this fact, they should be forever estopped from asking for Federal action on the subject. They have themselves made it a State issue; let them be content to get it where they can by State action.

It would be fair to put this proposal to the Suffragists: You are assuming that there should be uniformity throughout the country on the subject of Suffrage, and you ask for a Constitutional amendment that you may perchance make thirty-eight States conform to the practice of the ten that now have Woman Suffrage. Suppose that a vote of the States on such a proposed amendment should defeat it, will you then abolish Woman Suffrage in the ten States, that

we may have country-wide uniformity? If not, why not? Everybody has agreed for centuries, that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

If Congress should refuse to submit any such amendment to the States, nobody would be wronged in any way; for the simple reason that any State that desires Woman Suffrage can have it without any intervention by Congress or any amendment of the Federal Constitution. On the other hand, if Congress should submit such an amendment, a serious wrong might be inflicted on a dozen States. We have forty-eight States in the Union, and the voters of three fourths of them (36) can make any proposed amendment a part of the Constitution, no matter if the people of the other twelve are unanimous in rejecting it. Suppose the woman-suffrage amendment should be proposed to the States by Congress. It would be possible for that action to result in forcing such suffrage upon twelve States that do not want it. There is every probability that these twelve States would vote against it, yet it might be inflicted upon them by the other thirty-six.

State	Population by Latest Census
Georgia,	2,609,121
Indiana,	2,700,876
Kentucky	2,289,905
Michigan,	2,810,173
Missouri,	3,293,335
New Jersey,	2,537,167
New York,	9,113,279
North Carolina,	2,206,287
Ohio,	4,767,121

Pennsylvania,	7,665,111
Texas,	3,896,542
Massachusetts,	3,366,416
	<hr/>
	47,255,333

The combined population of these twelve States exceeds by more than 3,000,000 the combined population of the other thirty-six! Here, then we might have a minority forcing upon a majority a radical measure to which that majority is opposed! Does any one suppose that the majority would calmly sit down forever under such rule? If they could not get the fundamental law reversed, they would find ways to nullify it: and every time that is done our whole fabric of government is weakened. New York has 9,000,000 inhabitants; Nevada has fewer than 100,000—a ratio of about one hundred to one! Shall we take the chance that Nevada's vote may change the polity of New York?

But we need not suppose twelve States opposed to this amendment. If it should be passed by the votes of all but one, that one would be wronged unnecessarily, being forced to take what it did not want, while the other forty-seven would not have gained any new power or privilege that they did not have before.

It is a reasonable conjecture that, in pushing for this amendment the Suffragists have a two-fold purpose—first, to inflict Woman-Suffrage on States that never would adopt it by their own action, and, second, to prevent any State from ever getting rid of it. For it is well known that in at least one of the Woman-Suffrage States there is already a widespread

and growing sentiment of abolishing it.

Any discussion of this subject is incomplete if it does not consider a contingency that as yet has hardly been mentioned. If this mis-called "equal" Suffrage—which is grossly unequal—should be forced upon a State like New York, Massachusetts, or New Jersey, we need not be surprised if we then see a large number of men, perhaps a majority of the most enlightened and best citizens, forever absenting themselves from the polls. They will decline to stultify themselves by throwing their responsible and efficient ballots into the same box with the irresponsible and inefficient ballots of the women who exercise their new privilege and then proceed smilingly on their way to the bridge party or the four o'clock tea, sweetly confident that the piece of paper will execute its own decree.



Condemns Feminist Move.

In his sermon yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman attacked Woman Suffrage, Feminism, and Socialism as menaces to society. He said that all three movements threatened the disruption of the home.

"At all hazards we must oppose these movements," he went on to say. "They are subversive of the best interests of the child, and will destroy all that God and man have in past years built up. I call on you to rise in your might, to use every means at your command to sweep these movements from the face of the earth. The campaign for Woman Suffrage is a mere tool for the furtherance of this nefarious programme for the so-called emancipation of women, and if the ballot is given to women it will be considered a victory for the feminist movement."

"There are a number of misguided women interested in the Suffrage movement, and to them I want to say, estimable women as many of them are, that if the women are accorded the privilege of the ballot the majority of the women who will vote will be those who advocate free love, and the result will be that women will become unsexed."

"It is a significant fact that the Catholic Church has opposed the feminist movement, the Suffrage movement, and Socialism. No good Catholic lends his support to either of them. The Catholic Church, with its deep knowledge of human nature, sensed the evil and recognized the danger of what will follow. I call on all Protestant churches as well to join in opposing these three movements. I call on them in the interests of humanity, in the interests of the children of to-day, and in the interests of children unborn."

N. Y. Times.

Shall Women Vote---An Attempt to Cut a Gordian Knot

By A. J. Wolfgarten, Ph. D.

Continued from the March Number

II. THE REVERSE.

But now comes the reverse. If women seek the Suffrage and if it is granted them on the plea of absolute political equality with men, regardless of the family unit as the basis of society, regardless of natural differences in the calling of the sexes regardless of time-hallowed traditions, regardless of the sanctity and the necessary consequences of marriage, regardless of divine revelation, regardless of morals and the destiny of the immortal soul—in a spirit of pride, in open revolt against the natural and revealed laws of God—in other words, if Woman Suffrage means absolute franchise, i. e. freedom from constraint, emancipation, i. e. taking woman out of the hands of man entirely, aye away from the authority of God, then it is insane, wrong, diabolical.

WOMAN NOT EQUAL TO MAN.

a.) To begin with, there is no sexless individual or person; there are men and women, two physically distinct personalities together constituting humanity, not distinct indeed in substance or essence—both are complete human beings both equal in moral responsibility, both equally des-

tined to love and serve God, and to be eternally happy in Him—but different physiologically and psychologically, and hence not at all equal in nature or calling. The "weak sex" appellation of woman is a slander, of course, the invention of lordly arrogance or at most a half-truth. Women as a class are as strong as men, not in brute force, but in character, energy, ambition, etc.; stronger in affection, in endurance, in long-suffering, in charity. Man on the other hand is stronger bodily—brave, calculating, stubbornly logical, undaunted, callous, etc.—qualities which fit him for arduous, sinewy, studious, controlling, aye even ruthless tasks of life; he is the natural bread winner, the protector of the family, of equity, of country; the scrutinizing law maker, the patient organizer, the born executive,—evidently destined for authority and the broader exigencies of humanity, while often the very strength of woman—her sympathy, her sensitiveness to wrong, her love of home and domestic happiness, her emotional sweetness and devotion, etc., make her unfit for the cold, calculating world of competition, especially the world of politics in many respects; unfit not because she is not

good enough, but rather because she is too good, too precious for that sort of activity. Saints have been failures as kings, not because they were unfit for great things, — they have accomplished great things for humanity and religion,—no, but because they were unfit to rule with an iron, relentless hand, unfit to fathom the wiles of very unsaintly politicians, unfit for ruthless but necessary warfare, unfit to cast their whole being as it were into the affairs of the state, and the things of this world. We all love the poet, and yet we would scarcely entrust him with our finances. Beethoven and Michelangelo would have failed utterly on a police-force. But it might be urged here that such unfitness of woman for this or that should not bar her from public life, from full citizenship any more than the very marked inequality among men themselves bars them.

We agree perfectly—for firstly the vote implied in what we now call citizenship requires but a modicum of intelligence which woman surely possesses; and secondly there are in public life many—innumerable positions which woman may hold—yes ought to hold. The commonwealth needs matrons for hospitals and orphanages and houses of correction; needs woman-doctors, female instructors, nurses on the battlefield as much as soldiers, perhaps some police-women, an occasional Portia, seamstresses and laundresses as much as builders and miners, etc.—but all this does not argue equality; for most industrial and political positions woman is still unequal—incapable; there is still a

public life suited to man alone, as there are activities suited rather to woman; there is diversity in spite of partial parity, and this diversity, this inequality, we maintain, is due not to accidental social conditions, not to a faulty system of education, but to the unchangeable, natural constitution of both sexes. Let us say then that both men and women are necessary to make up society, that both together must do the work of humanity, but each in their own sphere and way, that they are complements to each other. To level them were unnatural and therefore contrary to the purpose of the Creator. The most manly man and the most womanly woman, these are the best and truest types of either sex. A womanish man, is not normal, and if womanish by his own volition, is a laughing stock, a fop. A masculine woman is an exception, and the affected virago or amazon is a dreadful monstrosity. The scriptural "mulier fortis" is not a freak, you may rest assured. Read the 31st chapter of Proverbs: she clothes her domestics with double garments, she makes fine linen, she looks well to the path of her home and eats not her bread idle, she opens her hands to the needy and her mouth to wisdom—her children and her husband rise up and praise her.

THE MARRIED WOMAN

b.) And this leads us to the married woman. According to nature and right reason marriage is not a casual mingling of the sexes. It is a solemn contract between one man and one woman based on love, appreciation

or other sound considerations to belong to each other, to assist each other, to take up the duties incidental to all that such a union means. Marriage means a lasting union of man and wife, usually blessed with children. This union is the family the primal organism, the protoplasm, if you wish, of society; as such it is a unit, i. e. father mother and child are inseparable, interdependent, bound to one another by fixed laws of nature. The parents bring into wedlock the peculiar endowments inherent to sex, the peculiar position of the child is prescribed by its very origin and development. What then will be the right order in this organism? Reason and all human tradition, yea even the life of animals teach us that the father is the head, the last authority, the provider and guide and protector—that the mother is the heart and soul of it, destined to dispose and beautify the home, to nurture and educate the child,—that the child is the common treasure and care and joy of both father and mother, and repays them by tender affection, obedience and reverence till death.

EMANCIPATION-SUFFRAGE UNTENABLE.

This ought to suffice to show how utterly untenable, empty, wicked and un-Christian the principles of emancipation-suffrage are. And yet it is just such Suffrage that is being advocated the most, proclaimed the loudest the world over, it is this Suffrage is aggressive even though for reasons of propaganda good care is taken here and there to hide the

fact under all sorts of shallow subterfuges such as political house-cleaning, the garbage problem, and what not. And the demand for such emancipation is made in a spirit of fiendish pride and in utter disregard, yes hatred of Christianity—as usual, of Catholicity in particular.

WHO DEMANDS IT?

This type of Woman Suffrage is not for us; we must condemn it, detest it like every heresy, like every revolt against God and His holy Church. Its advocates are disciples of Rousseau, Stewart Mill, and Bebel—rank rationalists, atheistic socialists, howling anarchists, freakish amazons stalking about in man's apparel, dissatisfied spinsters, much divorced and childless society ladies, the demimonde. You need but read current equal suffrage literature to be convinced of this. You will find there proclaimed in connection with the franchise separate ownership of husband and wife to facilitate divorce, equal division of wealth, single tax, abolition of antiquated religious forms and substitution of easy free thought and morals, state ownership, absolute state control of education (of course without religion) and so-called charities, free love, race suicide and other such pet vagaries of socialism and radicalism. I quote from an address made to a young Women's Suffrage alliance of Chicago some time ago (Esther Dresden. v. Record Her'd, Aug. 18, 1913): "When women become economically independent, they will marry only for love. Under present conditions they enter

the industrial field until they can procure a life job of domestic work, via a husband. Today, no matter what work women do before their marriage—whether they are trained nurses, stenographers or other skilled workers—upon marriage they are all reduced to the low level of kitchen drudges."



Suffrage and Divorce

The following taken from the New York Sun is such a valuable contribution to Anti-Suffrage argument that we reprint it and draw the attention of our readers to the statistics it contains:

At a Suffrage meeting held in Elizabeth, N. J. last week, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale said (according to the local papers next day): "In our Western States the ratio of divorces in States that do not have equal suffrage is much higher than in the adjoining States where suffrage is in effect." Mrs. Hale gave no authority for this statement, which is contrary to the actual facts. It should be borne in mind that there has been no census report on marriage and divorce published since 1909, that there have been no official statistics from which comparisons could be drawn since 1906, and that the population returns were based upon the census of 1900. All other so-called reports are neither authoritative nor official.

The statistics are based on the last census. At the time they were made there were only four States in which

women voted. Of these four States, namely, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, Colorado ranked third in the United States in the number of divorces per 100,000 of population, Idaho ninth, Wyoming eleventh, and Utah, where the Mormon church makes divorce impossible among three quarters of the population, ranked twenty-fourth.

Three of these States gave a higher divorce rate than even Nevada or South Dakota, known far and wide as divorce States, because of the ease with which the divorce mill operates.

In Colorado there were 158 divorces to every 100,000 of population, but in Nebraska where conditions are practically identical with Colorado, there were only eighty two, or a little over one-half as many.

But it is obviously unfair to base the percentage of divorce upon the whole population, for in the Western States there has been a great influx of unmarried men and women. A fairer basis is to rank the States on the number of divorces in every 100,000 of the married population. Under this classification Utah mounts the scale and all four Suffrage States give a higher per cent. of divorce per 100,000 married population than South Dakota, where at that time (1900) only six months residence was required to secure a separation. Idaho still remains ninth in rank, but Wyoming has climbed from eleventh place to seventh. Nebraska, had 226 divorces in every 100,000 of population, while its near neighbor, Colorado, had 409. South Dakota, which adjoins Colorado on the east and the State of easy divorces, had only 270 divorces per 100,000 of married population, as compared with Colorado's 409, Idaho's 347 and Wyoming's 361.

Minnie Bronson.

N. Y. Sun 1914

New York, March 21.

Miss Pitt Exonerated by Council

AFTER one of the most valiantly fought battles ever waged and won upon the floor of Pittsburgh's Central Labor Body, by official action of the Iron City Central Trades Council in executive session last Thursday evening, Miss M. Emmeline Pitt, former Secretary of the Council, was absolutely vindicated of the absurd charge brought against her by Mrs. John O. Miller, President of the Equal Franchise Federation of this city. The Council fully exonerated Miss Pitt.

Mrs. Miller's charge against Miss Pitt was that during her address at the hearing before the Congressional Committee at Washington, D. C., last December, Miss Pitt stated that she represented the Iron City Central Trades, and also a local organization of Pittsburgh, which was of course entirely untrue as any intelligent person who reads the stenographic report of the hearing, will readily see that Miss Pitt did not make any such statement.

When asked to make a statement regarding the matter Miss Pitt said: 'I really have but very little further to say upon the subject, inasmuch as the highest tribunal of Labor here discredited Mrs. Miller's statement, rendering its decision in my favor. Of my own volition I resigned the secretaryship of the Iron City Trades Council over a year ago, and at my request the hearing before the Coun-

cil, last Thursday evening, was arranged in order to give me an opportunity to answer Mrs. Miller, and she was notified to be present to substantiate her claim, not *invited* to address the meeting as their press notices set forth.

For some time I have been making a tabulation of facts and figures concerning the Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage movement and as a consequence, I was requested to appear before the Congressional Committee at Washington, D. C. And as shown by the official stenographic of the Government, I was introduced as editor of the Metal Trades Review and former secretary of the Iron City Central Trades Council; the report also further shows that my remarks were entirely along general lines and really in the highest praise of labor's interest in the conservation of womanhood and the home. At no time while addressing the committee did I state or even try to infer that I represented any organization whatever.

Shortly after the hearing at Washington, Mrs. John O. Miller, President of the Equal Franchise Federation, went to the home of the president of the local union of which I am a member, but the young woman was not at home, her mother informing the "suffrage chief" to that effect. Mrs. Miller, so I am informed, again visited the girl's home late that evening, and asked her a number of ques-

tions regarding my affiliations with the union, etc., and further arranged to appear at the next meeting of the local. The following extract from the minutes of said meeting, adopted as correct, and read as part of the evidence at the Iron City Central Trades Council, last Thursday evening, will speak for itself as to whether or not Mrs. John O. Miller made an attempt to injure me and untruthfully accuse me.

Minute of January 6th, 1914—
 "Sister Dysert reports that it has been brought to her notice that Miss M. E. Pitt went to Washington, D. C. and appeared before the Rules Committee of the House, saying that the U. G. W. local No. 51 had sent her there to tell them that as the only organized body of women in Pittsburgh we were opposed to woman Suffrage. While Sister Dysart was making her report, Mrs. Miller representing the Woman Suffrage Union asked to be permitted to address us. It was moved and seconded that she be admitted. Mrs. Miller spoke at length on the benefit of the ballot to working women. She then asked that some one question her. And Brother John Kalina asked her what was it Miss Pitt had said while appearing before the House Committee. Mrs. Miller replied that to the best of her knowledge Miss Pitt said that she represented Local 51, U. G. W. of A. and the I. C. T. C., of which she is secretary, and that she was authorized to tell the House that we did not want to vote. Mrs. Miller said she was not in the room when Miss Pitt made her report."

"I am indeed surprised" continued Miss Pitt, "that any intelligent woman would base such a charge upon entirely superficial ground, not even having heard what I did say." I have also learned that one of their party, even went so far as to present a type-written article to Mr. Valentine Barie president of the Council, but by the time Mr. Barie had finished "blue pencilling" of same there was little left, and even to that Mr. Barie refused to attach his signature.

And yet even in the face of all this they tell us women will "purify" politics, that they will not "frame up" nor stoop to underhanded methods in order to accomplish what they desire. This particular instance is a striking example of their "purifying procedure." My work has brought me in very close touch and made me somewhat conversant with political tactics, and I am of the firm opinion that women will be just as susceptible to political corruption as men are supposed to be.

"I am truly sorry for the woman who tried to injure me, for she seems to lack that great fundamental which is the incentive for all good things and that is the spirit of truth."

Following is the opinion of Judge James B. Drew, former Attorney for the Iron City Central Trades Council.

February 19, 1914.

Iron City Central Trades Council,
 Robert McGrath, President,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Dear Sirs—I have carefully examined the official stenographic report of the remarks of Miss Emeline

Pitt before the Committee on Woman's Suffrage of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., on December 4th, 1913.

"I now say emphatically that Miss Pitt then appeared and spoke as an individual, and not in any representative capacity. It is absurd to say that she appeared, or claimed to appear, as the representative of organized labor or of any central trades body or local union.

"The official report shows conclusively that Miss Pitt appeared in her own right and presented her personal views, based upon her knowledge and experience, and this she had a perfect right to do."

Yours very truly,
James B. Drew.
February 16, 1914.

Miss M. Emmeline Pitt,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Dear Madam—In answer to your request permit me to say that I have reviewed your speech before the Committee on Woman's Suffrage, and am firmly of the opinion that nowhere, whether in the introduction by Mrs. Dodge, or in the body of your speech was there anything said of your representing, at that time, either the Iron City Central Trades

Council, or the Union Labor Committee, in any way.

"I would gather from what you say in the Report that you had been in the employ of both these bodies at some time prior to the delivery of this speech, and that from the knowledge which you gained while in these positions you are able to state, as you say in your speech, these certain facts.

"This is the only question that I have been called upon to decide, and all I have before me is the report of the committee. Believing this will be satisfactory, I remain,"

Yours respectfully,
John F. Gloeckner,
Attorney for Iron City Central
Trades Council.
February 17, 1914.

Miss M. Emmeline Pitt,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Dear Miss Pitt—I have read the official report of the hearing in Washington on the Resolution establishing a committee on Woman's Suffrage so far as it gives your introduction and remarks. The claim that in any way you are represented or represent yourself as speaking for anyone but yourself is absurd."

Yours sincerely,
James A. MacFarlane.

Connecticut News

Mrs. William B. Glover having been elected Vice-President of the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, her place as Fairfield County Chairman has been filled by Mrs. Alfred Terry of Bridgeport.

The Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, at its annual meeting, at Hartford, elected the following officers for the coming year:

President, Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, 22 Summer Street, Vice-Presidents, Miss Elizabeth R. Burnell, 35 Willard Street, Mrs. William B. Glover, Fairfield, Conn., Mrs. William B. Williams, 888 Asylum Avenue, Treasurer, Mrs. Albert S. Cook, Sycamore Road, Secretary, Mrs. Walter S. Schutz, 242 No. Beacon Street, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William T. Howe, 41 Lorraine Street.

Woman Suffrage suffered defeat at New Haven on the evening of March 27, when the judges in the Yale-Harvard debate in Woolsey Hall, by unanimous decision, awarded victory to the Yale team of three members, supporting the negative of the country-wide and world-vexing question, "Resolved, that the women of the United States should be given the Suffrage on equal terms with men." The Yale team was composed of Phillip O. Badger, 1915, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. Donald Robb, 1915, Minneapolis, Minn., and C. A. Reid-enback, 1915, Divinity School, of Nineveh, Ind. Of the Harvard team, two were from Illinois and one from Seattle, Washington.

On March 11th, the organizing committee of New Haven's branch of the Connecticut Association opposed to Woman Suffrage gave a

luncheon at the Lawn Club for Miss Elizabeth R. Burnell and Mrs. William B. Williams, of Hartford, Vice-Presidents of the State Association, which was followed by a meeting of the New Haven branch at the home of Mrs. Frank H. Whittemore. Mrs. Edward Washburne Hopkins, Chairman of the local branch, presided, giving an account of the splendid work of the past year and the consequent growth in membership. It was noted that three-fourths of the large number enrolled, are representative business and wage-earning women. Reports were read from Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, President of the State Association, Mrs. Charles Lawrence of Hartford, Chairman of State Enrollment Committee and Mrs. Ansel G. Cook, Chairman of State Organizing Committee. Miss Elizabeth R. Burnell then gave an interesting account of the hearing before the committee on rules at Washington, to which she went as a delegate.

It is gratifying to read in the New Canaan Advertiser's Woman Suffrage news that the effect of the work of the New Canaan branch of the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage—the first branch formed in the State—has been to make the progress of the Suffragists, an unusually difficult task, as follows: "The New Canaan Equal Franchise League is doing excellent work in surroundings which are perhaps more adverse than those of any other league in the State. New Canaan, in proportion to its population, has an unusual number of active Anti-Suffragists, and it is the headquarters from which the Anti-Suffragists issue their monthly journal, THE REPLY.

Book Reviews and Notes

THE FACTS OF SOCIALISM. BY JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN, PH.D., author of "American Socialism of the Present Day." John Lane Company.

This is a small, handy book, convenient for reference, as it gives many facts and dates that are essential to an understanding of its subject. But no such compliment can be paid to the argumentative passages and those that coolly beg the question. In the outset the author declares that "there is a deep conviction (on the part of the Socialists) that the present system has been tried and found wanting; that Socialism is not only inevitable but preeminently desirable for the happiness and development of the race." If by "the present system" she means the system of government and the structure of society in the United States, one must either pity her blindness or laugh at the monstrous absurdity of her declaration. Under the Constitution framed by Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and their worthy associates has grown up a Republic of great power and unparalleled wealth, whose people are the freest, the best fed, and the best paid for their services of any on earth. And from the slums of Europe come ranting theorists to tell us that all this is a failure, which they have crossed the seas to abolish, intending to rear in its place a noble structure such as—what? They appear to think that they are originators of something that is to make all mankind good and happy. They are evidently ignorant of the fact that civilization outgrew Socialism long ago. The race of red Indians who occupied this continent before our forefathers landed on its shores, were Socialists of the most complete type. Socialism be-

longed to the Stone Age, it never can exist in the Iron Age except as an ephemeral experiment. This author gravely declares that "Equality of opportunity is the only equality for which the Socialist is working." If that is true, he may take a rest as soon as he arrives in the United States, or work to improve for himself the abundant opportunities that are here offered to him. Look at the thousands of successful men that have risen from the ranks, look at the millions of our artisans who own their homes and have bank accounts, look at the magnificent system of free schools and free libraries, look at the millions of acres of as yet undeveloped farming-lands, look at the many statutes enacted to protect the laborer and secure to him his earnings—and then tell us what more perfect equality of opportunity there could be. Mrs. Hughan is twice guilty of a common misquotation. She says, "The Socialist has long differed from the fathers of the Republic in their declaration that 'all men are created free and equal.'" The fathers of the Republic never made any such declaration. The Declaration of Independence has this passage; "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The word "free" is not in the passage. The promises of that great Declaration and the Constitution that followed it have been so well kept that the effrontery of the charlatans who come here to mislead the ignorant with vague assurances of something better is beyond all description. The proper an-

swer to them, one and all, is; Go back to your own country and raise your voice for whatever reforms may be possible there. Your services are not required here.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene was created after the Special Grand Jury had investigated the so-called white-slave traffic in New York City in 1910. It was believed, after thorough consultation, that a permanent, unofficial organization would be more effective than a public commission. The present volume is the second publication of the Bureau, and it is announced that two more are to follow. The book is the result of thorough research and careful compilation, with clear scientific discussion wherever that is required. It shows a masterly, and as far as possible delicate, handling of its unsavory subject. But whether all this comprehensive investigation and respectful publication is to result in any practical benefit, may be still problematical.



Aid Unmarried Mothers

Mrs. William Grant Brown, Suffragist, protested at a public hearing at the City Hall, New York, against the proposal that the state grant pensions to widows who have children to support, but that no pensions be granted to unmarried women who are mothers, as follows:

"Unmarried mothers should receive pensions as well as those who have been married and whose husbands have died or deserted them," said Mrs. Brown. "The granting of pensions to such unmarried mothers would be of benefit to both the mothers and the children, for by this means the mothers would be enabled to support their children."

Is it the function of the State to legislate for the individual or the people as a whole? In this connection

it is also worthy of note that the first bill brought forward in the Diet after the women of Finland secured the franchise was a bill proposing to legitimize all children born out of wedlock.



Extract of Letter Received from California

"Maud and I will go down town and register tomorrow. We don't care much about the ballot, but the ladies here are very active and want to get a big vote, to drive out the saloons from the city. The Socialist women are very active. Only for Roosevelt, the Socialists would have polled more than 100,000 votes in California, last National election. The Socialist women are not opposed to the saloon; they want to socialize it along with everything else. The Socialists here of both sexes are nearly all foreigners."

It is undoubtedly true that but for the bitter political struggle in California, in 1912, the Socialists would have cast more than 100,000 votes, and they will undoubtedly do this at the next election.



STATEMENT

Statement of the Ownership and Management of "The Reply" published monthly at New Canaan, Conn.

Editor, Owner and Business Manager, Helen S. Harmon-Brown.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1914, at New Canaan, Conn.

R. B. MORSE, Notary Public.

My commission expires February 19, 1915.

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Organ: The Anti-Suffrage Review, Annual Subscription, 1/6

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NOTICE

All Clubs, or Societies with the above object in view are asked to send reports of their work to this department. Reports must be received by the 10th of the month

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Colonial house, 100 years old. Open fireplaces, with old stone oven and hearth. On high ground, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Garden and well laid out grounds. Beautiful trees. Three minutes walk from station. Price \$8,500. Terms to suit. Address P. O. Box 77, New Canaan



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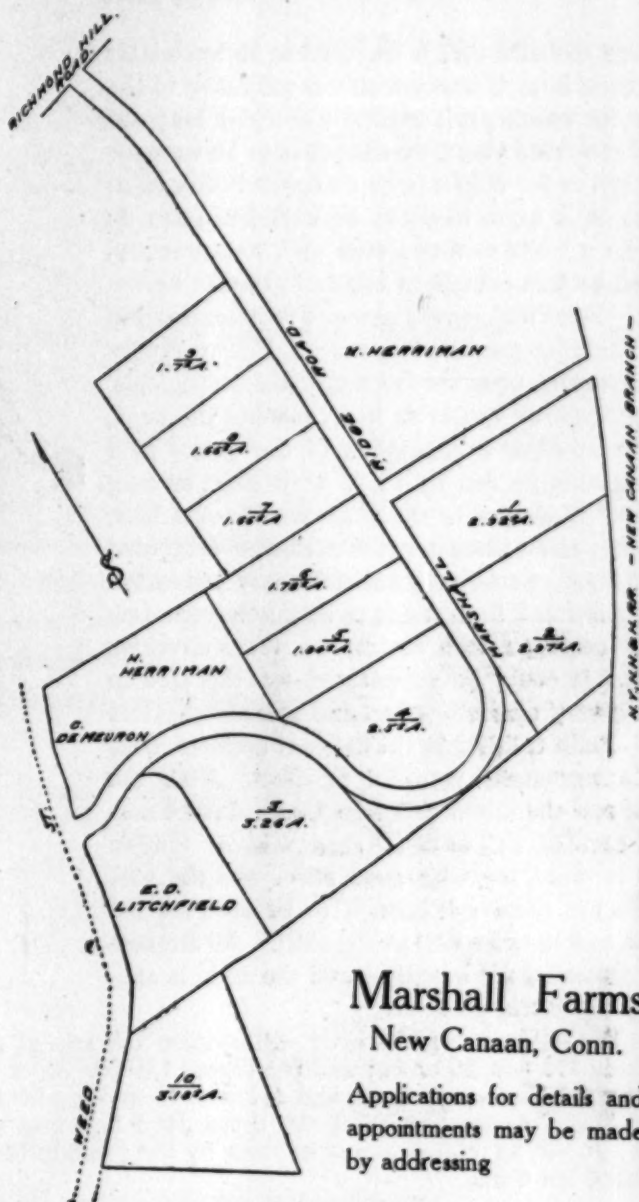
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"The Oldest Tea Room in New York"

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New Quarters of the Fernery



Owing to the demolishing of some of the old buildings on West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, there have been several changes in that popular neighborhood, and so it happened that The Fernery, "the oldest Tea Room in New York," was moved last Spring across Fifth Avenue to No. 22 East Thirty-third Street. Patrons of this long established and favorably known place will easily identify the new

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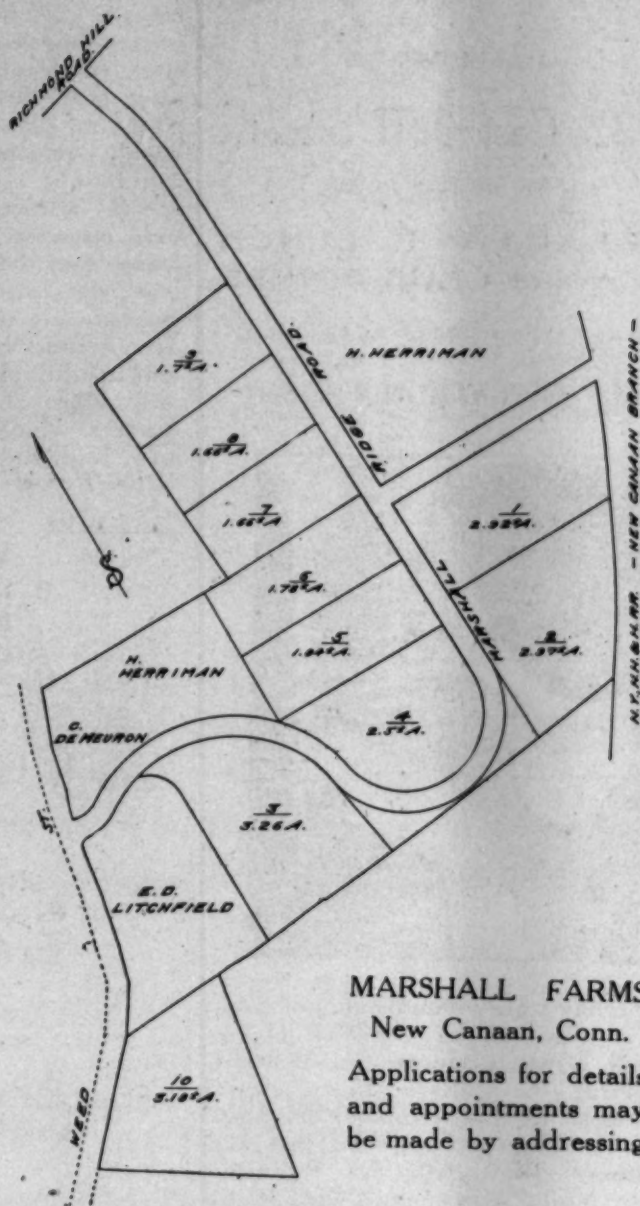
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FOR SALE

Beautifully furnished country house, built by owner for occupancy. Situated at the end of village street on high ground, about $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Unusual flower and vegetable garden, shrubs and trees. House has 10 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat, electric lights. Price \$11,000. Address P. O. Box, 77 New Canaan.

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Three Angora kittens. Five and six dollars each. Cats boarded \$1.50, single week. \$1.25, for two weeks or more.

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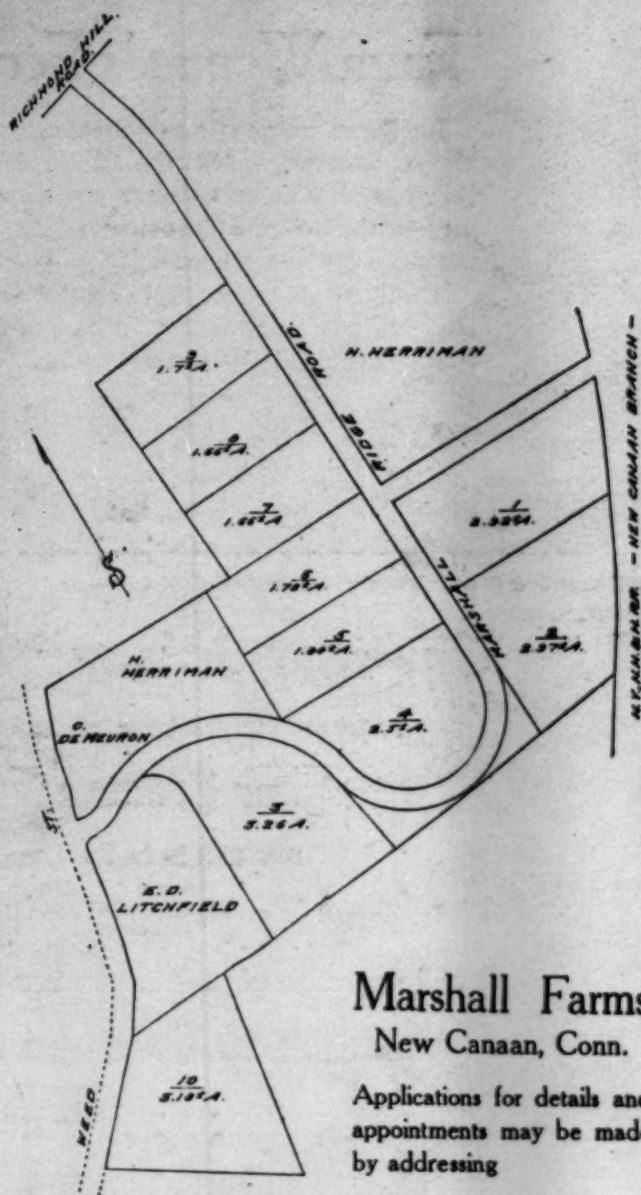
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